PICTURES AND PICTURE-DEALERS. A NEW MEANS OF ADVERTISING PAINTINGS-WORKS OF LINNELL-VARIOUS GALLERIES IN LONDON-

RELATIONS BETWEEN ARTISTS AND DEALERS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, March 11.-A London picture-dealer has hit upon a means of advertising himself and his pictures, which, if not novel in conception, is novel in the way it is carried out. It has long been the fashion here to charge you a shilling for looking at the pictures you want to buy. If it be a public gallery, nobody would object; but it is a little strong when a private dealer fines you in that sum for the privilege of deciding which of his collection he shall rsuade you to transfer to your own. There are at least five instances of this practice at this moment in London. In some cases you pay sixpence extra for a catalogue. In the exhibition to which I am referring, that of Linnell's works, the catalogue is given you gratis. It would be better worth the sixnce than any I know, partly because it is a nice bit of printing, mainly as an example of the hights to which the picture-dealing mind can exalt its particular trade. Linnell is beyond doubt one of the first living English landscape painters; great as a colorist; in other respects less great. His paintings fetch large prices; perhaps too large, sometimes, for it appears that Mr. White had a good number of them on hand unsold. But do not suppose this exhibition of them was intended to promote the sale of them. No motive so vulgar as that agitated their owner. For his lown satisfaction and pleasure, he tells us in the preface to his catalogue, he has long desired to see collected together in one gallery a sufficient number of the works of "our great Landscape Painter" to enable him (the dealer) to discover the impression they would create as a whole. And he continues: "Isolated pictures had impressed me variously, and I already knew how they bore comparison with others; I wished to see how the artist would bear comparison with himself. Out of my own resources I have been enabled to carry out my own wish, and in opening my Gallery to the public I shall be satisfied if this Exhibition affords to others half the pleasure it has given to me."

Since the days when Goldsmith's critic pronounced that the picture might have been better if the artist had taken more pains, there has been nothing to surpass the originality of this reason for putting pictures before the public. There are in all 16 Linnells thus "collected together in one gallery." It may safely be said of them that the impression they create, as a whole, is less than the impression any one of them would create by itself. Linnell's power is marred by mannerism, and in these-all but one or two painted within three years-the mannerism de generates into monotony. One no more wants a whole gallery of Linnells than a whole dinner of sweets. is, our ingenious vendor of Linnells seems to have felt, for he has hung on the same walls some 60 other pictures-also for sale, but not added to sell, of course. They were added, he tells us in his grand way, "to give additional interest to this Exhibition and break the continuous line of landscape." follows is a happy specimen of the puff indirect: "It was extremely difficult, however, to find works of sufficient power and quality to sustain the trying ordeal to which they are subjected. It will be seen whether I have succeeded in making a happy selection from the limited resources at my own disposal." The happy selection includes more or less important works by Calderon, Henriette Brown, Pettie, Marcus Stone, Poole, Frère, Stanfield, Cooke, Goodall, Corot, nghton, and other less known men. Boughton's "Falling Leaves" is his latest work, very tenderly painted and fine in color. The Linnells range in price from 1,000 to 3,000 guineas apiece, one bit of canvas four inches square excepted, which the enthusiast of limited resources may make his own at the nominal

Besides this, there are at present Messrs. Agnew's exhibition of water-colors; Mr. Brooks's old masters placed in what he chooses to christen a "Palaeotechnic" Gallery; the British Gallery, also of old masters (English and other) in Pall Mall, the new British Gallery in Old Bond-st., so called because composed chiefly of Belgian pictures; the Doré Gallery, the on Gallery, and many others; all worth a visit. The Winter exhibitions of the two water-color societies are closed. Sketches and studies made up the main part of them. The Dudley is still open; interesting enough, but with little remarkable work; almost nothing to show the presence of that unknown genius which the Dudley is expected to bring forward. It is the off season for exhibitions, numerous as they are. Not till after Easter the most important ones open-the Royal Academy; the Society and the Institute of Water Colors, with their important and finished works for the year; the Society of French Artists; and so on. Even the great dealers' shops are comparatively empty. They all tell you-especially those who import foreign pictures—that in two or three weeks' time they shall have abundance of treasures. I think that as a rule foreign pictures-Dutch, Belgian, and French, for which chiefly there is a market in England-sell at higher prices than they fetch at home. Any rising man is soon known, and rises fast in value. I heard a dealer lately complaining about a young artist whom he had hiscoving in whose future in the had faith. But the trouble is," he said, with pathos, "he found out his own value almost as soon as I did, and now he makes me pay him nearly as much for his pictures as I can sell them for." I said I thought it did seem hard that the man who merely painted the picture should get more of the pay than the man who

Dealing in pictures has been reduced, I may say to something very like a science. It is odd by what devices the middleman makes himself necessaryand sometimes odious-to the two persons whom he stands between. He hunts up the struggling artist who has talent and not too much genius, and makes a contract with him at a fixed price for all the pictures he shall paint during a certain number of years. He hunts clients with equal industry. He knows how to create notoriety for his protégé, and before the term is half over the artist finds his pictures selling for five times the money he gets for painting them. If an artist is independent, or his fame established, the dealer's method is different. He may make it for the artist's interest to paint for himself only; paying him sometimes a fixed sum and half the difference between that and what the purchaser gives. Very famous men tie themselves up in this way. If you wanted a Fortuny in Fortuny's lifetime, you could not get it from Fortuny. If you went to his studio he would refuse to sell you a picture, and if you were persistent he would say, "Go to — 's. He sells my pictures. I am not a picture dealer." I think that is true of Gérome to this day. All his works pass though one house. If you come ever here next May to buy from the walls of the Academy, you will find you are paying, in the case of nearly all the desirable res, dealers' prices and not the artist's price. The dealers have haunted the studios all Winter long, early and late, and have bought up every picture they think likely to hit the public taste. It is they who do most of the bidding at Christie's, and who take care that no good work by any man in whom they have an interest of any kind shall go at a bargain. Whether he is dead or alive does not much matter. If he be dead, somebody has a stock of his pictures, bought dear that must be sold dearer. If living, it is worth somebody's while to "push" him. That sales are got up for this express purpose, New-York you are doubtless much too virtuous and simple for this sort of thing, and none of my remarks would apply to that home of the righteous.

SARONY'S DRAMATIC TABLEAUS.

No tradition fades so quickly as that of the actor's power. No description can ever present to the mind of another the same image as that which the nar-rator saw. The young people of to-day can form no idea of how Kean or Macready looked in Lear and Othello, and the attitudes of Mrs. Siddons are not perpetraced in the songs and the descriptions she inspired. Even the painter's art we feel falls short of conveying the whole truib; it gives the artist's ideal, and not the man or woman who trod the boards in their theatrical

robes. For the New-York actor of to-day Mr. Sarony is doing what no one has ever done for his predec He has begun to illustrate the plays of the time with copious photographic reproductions of charac-ters, scenes, and tableaus. He began with the play of the Two Orphans, and we cannot but think he wasted a great deal of talent and labor upon a play which is neces sarily ephemeral and upon actors in whom the future will take but slender interest. The pictures are graceful and eregant, and that is all. But his second enterprise, the Illustration of the spectacle of Henry V., is out of the most unquestioned triumphs of artistic pho raphy. In two or three dozen admirable pictures he has given the very soul and spirit of that beautiful history His scenery is charmingly and suggestively sketched the stage properties introduced with profusion and yet with good judgment. The scenes chosen for illustration are the most striking and characteristic of the drama and would throw light on the text of Shakespeare if in serted between his leaves. The face and bearing of Mr. Rignold are especially adapted to this pictorial treatment, and Mr. Sarony has made the most of his hand some and graceful subject. It is like seeing the play over again to see these photographs.

SANITARY TOPICS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

REPORT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF HEALTH -DRUNKARDS OUGHT TO BE DEPRIVED OF THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS-RELATIVE MERITS OF INTERMENT AND CREMATION.

The sixth annual report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts includes papers on the following topics: "Incbriate Asylums or Hosiptals," "The Value of Health to the State," "The Transportation of Live Stock," "Our Meat Supply and Public Health," "The Brighton Abattoir," "The Composition of the Air of the Ground-Atmosphere," "The Ventilation of Railroad Cars," "Cremation and Burial, an Examination of their Relative Advantages," "The Health of Towns," "The Sanitary Condition of the State Prison at Charleston." The report on "Lebrate Asylams or Hospitals," by the Chairman of the Board, Henry I. Bowditch, M. D., contains the following argument in favor of depriving drunkards of their civil rights:

contains the following argument in favor of depriving drunkards of their civil rights:

Drunkards, if they be inveterate in their habits, should be deprived of all civil rights, in the same manner that the idiot, the insane, the high criminal, are deprived of their rights. I think that the law should allow any one to complain of the habitual drunkard, and on sufficient proof being given of the truth of the allogation before the proper court, said court should decree civil rights to be held in abeyance until a radical cure be effected. The best interests of the State seem to me, even in principle, not only to allow of this procedure, but absolutely to require it as a means of self-defense, if the republic is to continue in a state of purity. I believe the period will arrive when, to be drunk, even in private, will be deemed a misdemeanor, and to appear in public in a state of infoxication will justly be considered one of the greatest of crimes against the good order of the State. Any one public exhibition of this condition of mind will then be considered satisfactory evidence (unless valid proof be procured to the contrary) of habitual drunkenness, and as such will render the offender amenable to those highest penalities which the State can inflict. For example, for one offense in public, I think that such a person should not be allowed to vote or exercise his civil rights for at least six months, and for a longer time on a repetition of the offense. This punishment may seem absurd to some and be opposed by others as wholly unjust for the amount of injury done to the State. Some carnest defenders of the rights of man will say that the error of once being intoxicated in public would not deserve so serious a deprivation as that of the right to act generally as a man in civil life. There may also be others who, from the way in which they use their own rights, will think that the deprivation of civil rights from a drunkard will have but little force toward his cure. A man who will lie in the gutter drunk is regardle

The most interesting chapter in the pamphlet, which is fresh from the press, is the one on "Cremation and taining the experience of the medical profession as to the influence of cemeteries upon the public health, a circular containing several questions was addressed to nearly 500 physicians. These circulars were sent to 300 regular correspondents of the State Board of Health, one in each city and town of Massachusetts, to 40 physicians of Boston, to 40 of New-York, to about 70 scattered throughout the United States, and to 30 in England, Scotland, and reland. Physicians were selected for correspondents who were supposed to take some special interest in sanitary subjects. To these circulars 171 answers have been received; 133 from Massachusetts, 32 from other States, and 6 from England and Ireland. An analysis of the an swers has been made by Dr. Adams, with the following

I. " Have you observed any instances in which sickness ppeared to be induced or aggravated by the proximity of dwellings to centeries † If so, please cite cases." The mswers are as follows:

Massachu- Other Eng. and setts. States. Ireland. setts.126 States. 29133 Total II. "In such cases, have you attributed such sickness to oisoned wells or foul air, or ooth !" Answers:

Air. 3 | Both. 4

"It is evident," Dr. Adams says, "that the question can be answered only by those who reply to the first in the affirmative. Of the 171 correspondents who reply to these circulars, therefore, 11 have observed sickness resulting from this cause, the same who reply to these circulars, therefore, 11 have observed sickness resulting from this cause; three attributing it to foul air, four to poisoned wells, and four to both causes combined. The remaining 161 have never observed any such phenomena. Of the 300 correspondents who have made no reply, it may be assumed that the fact of their not answering is, to a certain extent, an indication that cases of this kind have not come under their notice." heir notice."

III. "Water, believed to be contaminated with come
III. "Water, believed to be contaminated with come

y-washings, is desired for analysis. Could you, if re-ested, send a gallon of such water, with a full ac-int of its source and the illness it is supposed to proresponse to this question, the evidences of water

In response to this question, the evidences of water contamination were so extremely small that the examination was not confined to these, but was extended to such waters as could be obtained from wells contiguous to graves, whether believed impure or not. The specimens (15 in number) were sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where the analysis was made by Proc. W Nichola and Miss Ellen U Swallow.

IV. "Do you consider interment the best method, in a sanitary point of view, of disposing of the dead?" The answers may be classified as follows:

Massachusetts. Elsewhere Tes.

 Yes.
 Massachns

 53
 53

 Yes, with precautions
 12

 Yes, in the country
 21

 No.
 36

 No opinion
 11

The following are some of the conclusions reached by Dr. Adams:

Extra-mural interment, with regulations for the prevention of crowding, as new adopted by all of the largest cities of Europe and America, and very generally in smaller places, prevents, by removing the dead from the vicinity of the living, any possible injury to the public health. This plan, also, by increasing the number of public parks, is a positive sanitary benefit.

Burial, as now practiced in Massachusetts, is partly extra-mural and partly intra-mural. Regulations in regard to the depth of graves, their distance apart, and distance from dwellings and wells, are less stringent than in several European countries; but boards of health are empowered to prevent burial-grounds from becoming nuisances. Any injury to health, even where the grounds are in the midst of populous towns and villages, is in this State an almost unheard of occurrence.

In other parts of the United States the same state of things exists as in Massachusetts, with the same general immunity from injury. In England, extra-mural interment is more general than here, and the laws relating to burial are more strict, and, except perhaps in rare cases of infraction of the laws, the public health is not affected.

The occasional injury to health from the proximity of previous which occurs or is likely to occur in this

cases of infraction of the laws, the public health is not affected.

The occasional injury to health from the proximity of burial-grounds which occurs or is likely to occur in this country, may easily be prevented by the complete abolition of the intra-mural system.

Cremation, therefore, is an innovation not demanded in this country, on sanitary grounds; if, however, perfectly accomplished, by the best method known, there is no reason why its adoption should not be optional with all persons.

A PROMISE TO VOLUNTEERS NOT FULFILLED. To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: I see that you condemn the bill for the equalization of bounties, and rejoice at its defeat. When President Lincoln called for 300,000 men to put down the Rebellion, I was one of the first to enlist under that call. The Government promised that when we were honorably discharged we should receive \$100 bounty. I served with my regiment in Missouri under Fremont, in McKinstry's and afterward in Pope's Division. In February, 1862, the regiment went to Tennessee, and was part of Lew. Wallace's Division at the battles of Fort Donaldson and Shiloh. In the Au-tumn of 1862, when I had served nearly 15 months, I tunn of 1862, when I had served nearly 15 months, I was honorably discharged, to receive promotion in my own regiment. I served over three years as a commissioned officer, and was again honorably discharged, in October, 1865. I think that the Government lawfully und justity owes me the \$100 bounty that was promised to me when I emissed in June, 1861. I chain no more, and understand that the Equalization bill was to meet just such cases as mine, or men who emissed at the beginning of the war, and were not paid the bounty promised them, under some ruling of the War or Treessury Department.

W. A. P.

W. A. P. Brownsville, Neb., March 30, 1875.

It is mentioned as a strong proof of Brigham Young's domestic happiness, that he is creeting a manufactory of brooms-sticks and all!

Mr. George C. Emery, in a paper read before the N. H. Historical Society, says that the name of Mt. Kearserge is from an Indian word which signifies "Noteb pointed mountain of pines."

A woman in Sudbury, Mass., has recently completed a bed-quilt which contains 5,376 distinct pieces of woolen, cotton, or silk fabric. It has 256 squares, with 21 pieces to the square, and was all stitched by hand.

NEW LIFE IN OLD YALE.

A UNIVERSITY IN EARNEST. PROWTH-NEW FEATURES OF INSTRUCTION-THE DEGREE OF M. A. HENCEFORTH TO MEAN SOME-THING-PROGRESS OF THE NEW BUILDINGS-LECTURES FOR TOWN AND GOWN-NEW PRIZES OFFERED-A SOCIETY SCANDAL UNPUNISHED-LAWLESSNESS IN THE LOWER CLASSES.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] New-Haven, April 3.—Every college man knows that the "middle of second term" is the dead calm of the scholastic year, characterized by arduous "digging," an echo of jingling sleigh-bells, a suggestion of romance, and-ennul. Possibly it was ennul that, in of romance, and—enhal. Possional schools, opened of a little cell of one of the professional schools, opened of a little cell of one of the professional schools, "double," a recent Sunday evening for an old college Ik Marvel's "Reveries," at the place where the writer revisits the old Yale Chapel, and from the gallery looks with graduate eyes now upon the 400 boys below, and upon the worthles in higher seats-Day, Fitch, Olmstead, the elder Silliman, Woolsey (new then to a chair that yet seems almost strange without him), and the rest-most of them sleeping now in yonder unroofed The reading of that Sunday evening, the comments the old class roll looked down, were matters of nterest solely to that self-same "double," but the contrast between Mr. Mitchell's picture of Yale College 25 still; but at the head of the street is the irrepressi scientific duplicate of the College, with its great buildings, its choice apparatus. Yonder is the Medical College, the school growing better every year, despite its new Court-house, are the spacious apartments of the Law School, stamped with the individuality of Woolsey, Wayland, Robinson, and their co-workers. There at a corner of the Campus is the Art School, celebrating by a new activity the completion of its first decade. Diagonally opposite, and over the street, are the Divinity Buildings-two great halls and a snug chapel nestling between them-with the school's students mul-tiplying every year; with a Faculty tircless in their its welfare; with special lecturers adding yearly their expositions to the general treasury of Church literature; and there, about the old Campus itself, are the imposing beginnings of the great quadrangle that is to be. With all these changes comes a diversifying of interests, an individual life in half a dozen institutions, instead of the centralized vitality of one, when Ik Marvel dreamed his dream. These changes, of course, are not confined to Yale; one may see them the country over, from Cambridge to Oakland, and yet at each chief seat of learning watchful eyes are following the student generations as they adapt themselves to their new surroundings. Hence it is worth vance that is made, scandals, and dead-locks, and Senatorial jousts not withstanding.

GROWTH AND NEW FEATURES OF THE YEAR. The estimate made in this correspondence soon after the present scholastic year began, that the number of students would foot up a thousand, was within bounds The following comparative figures are suggestive in

various respects: THE YALE CENSUS. 1873-4. 1874-5. ere 101 103

These figures indicate a total increase of 76 stylents over the attendance of the preceding year, and an increase in every department except that of "Graduate Students" under the section of philosophy and the arts, where there is a decrease of five. It should be added where there is a decrease of five. It should be added that the total art of methods are against So that the total art of the subjects, and the ability displayed was fairly upon the strength of the state of the state was a displayed was fairly upon the ability displayed was fairly was decreased the ability displayed was fairly upon the ability was and the companied of the village authorities, or have them does not appear and the ability displayed was fairly upon the ability was an examination was a popular the ability of the displayed was fairly upon the abil as Bachelors, "show to the Academical Faculty, by their published writings, or by submitting to special examinaeral study, that they are worthy of recommendation for

this degree."

The system of instruction introduced in the Freshman Class, Academical, whereby the class was divided into two sections, and these sections-rather than the class as heretofore-into divisions for the purposes of instruction, has been slightly modified. By this method six divisions were formed, the Three in each Section being sorrected exclusively by as many instructors in as many studies, each division reciting to each in term. This term each of the six divisions recites to each of the six instructors in turn, thus having six studies instead of three, as follows: Greek-Homer's Odyssey, Herodotus; Latin-Pliny's Letters, Cicero's De Amicitia; Mathematics-Algebra, Chauvenet's Geometry. By this modification of the system as initiated last term, each student gets the excellencies of all the class instructors, with a greater variety of subject matter, especially in the classies. In addition, Prof. Thacher is giving the class original exercises in Latin prose, and Prof. Packard is taking the highest division in each section through a thorough course of Greek prose. Thus the men of the divisions specified have eight instructors in Greek, Latin, and Mathematics. These improved facilities, which & is hoped will eventually be extended to other classes, are among the first Truits of the Woolsey fund, the income from which releases certain funds heretofore used for general purposes, and applies them to more specific ends. The class, by an arrangement recently effected, has received from Prof. Sanford of the Medical School a course of lectures on Health, thus anticipating for the practical use of the course much which comes regularly medical lectures of Senior year. Perhaps the entering wedge of a system of compulsory gymnastics has also been driven in the shape of inducing the class, by vote, to attend at the Gymnasium for two half hours a week, in place of one Greek exercise omitted. Under this arrangement the class is drilled in squads under a competent in structor in gymnastics, and a general taste for such work

The new hall of the Divinity School, which was nearing ompletion when the year opened, is almost entirely oc-cupled, the rooms not needed by the theological students finding tenants among "Academics," crowded off the campus, and among "Scientifics" who have no dornal-tories. (This last is a great need of the Scientific School, and would be one of the worthiest benefactions School, and would be one of the workings which a well-wisher of the school could promote.) The spacious room in the new nail, assigned to the Lowell

which a well-wisher of the school could promote.) The spacious room in the new hall, assigned to the Lowell Mason Musical Library, is being finished with an inlaid wood floor, and, with its choice furniture and invaluable musical works, will be one of the most attractive apartments in the whole institution. Messrs Mason & Hamlin'have presented "as good a reed organ as they can make" as their contribution thereto.

The north wing of the new Peabody Museum, the building which is to occupy the entire west side of Highst, between Library and Elm-sis., having reached well into its second story with suggestions of the massiveness and elegance of the structure, is at a standstill for the Winter, but will be pushed rapidly forward with the opening of Spring. A minute description was published in Tim Tribune at the time of the last Scientific Convention at Hartford. Until it is completed the cabinets of the Cellege, and especially those of roology, will be sorely cramped. These latter Prof. Marsh's restless enterprise is filling with the most valuable specimens. His last Western expedition, fall accounts of which were furnished by a Tribux's correspondent with the explorers, was of great service in this direction. A trophy of his real in the shape of an immense bone measuring several feet across, is wintering out for want of better accommodations at the west of Alamin Hall, its canvas wrappings being its only protection from the elements.

The new chapel, at the north-east corner of the campus, was roofed in by the edge of the Winter, and the work indoors is going vigorously on. The building makes a magnificent corner-piece for the quadrangle, with its roughheam of the north transept, with the College's Lux at Veritas at the east for buttresses of the wall of buildings that Durfee and Farnam Halls make the beginnings of its delicate tower, and its choice scrollwork of stone on the outer wall of the north transept, with the College's Lux at Veritas at the right, and the State's Qui Zunstalit Sustinet at the left. The cei

time, its corner-stone having been laid at the last Com-mencement. The grade of the cutire campus, which was

substantial wall for electing this in the vicinity of the chapel is building.

It ought also to be stated here that the pedestal of Rector Pierson's statue, unvalled at the last Commencement, has been elevated a trifle by way of making it less convenient for students' draping, and that the following jegends have been carved it the solid grantite: At the front—"Abrahamus Pierson primus Collegio Yalens' presedit, MOCCI-MOCIVI."; on the reverse—"Hane statuam pomendam curavit Carolus Morgan, Neo-Eboragensis, MDCCCLXXIV." The former, it will be observed, elegantly conceals the fact that the statue is only an ideal one.

LECTURES FOR TOWN AND GOWN.

The year is being made especially marked by several ecture courses, partly technical, partly popular, which rom either point of view are most valua doing a good work for the town no less than the Collegea happy coincidence when it is remembered that learn

high order.

Quite as remarkable are the special Divinity lectures of
the year. These include a course of six lectures on
'Missions" by Prof. J. H. Seelye of Amherst College,
which were delivered last term, and which were remarkable for results of study and travel involved, for
reach and grass, and for reispusse and, candor combined

form a new feature of the year, and are highly appreciated.

The regular course of "Lectures to Mechanics," delivered at Sheffield Hall each Winter at a merely nominal price (44 this year for \$1), and of great value to the workingmen of the town, is being given on Mondays and Thursdays of the present term. Prof. W. D. Whitney gives four on "The Growth of Language;" Prof. W. H. Brewer two on "Modern Glaciers; "Prof. A. E. Verrill one on: "Ancient Glaciers;" Prof. F. A. Walker one on "The National Debt;" President Woolsey one "On the New Revision of the English Bible," &c.

At North Sheffield Hall on Sunday evenings is also being delivered a somewhat remarkable series of addresses, well attended and much valued, and covering a variety of topics, from that, for instance, by the Rev. J. H. Twitchell of Hartiord, giving a history of the Chinese "Mission" of sending boys of high attainments in that country to be educated, under Mr. Wing's direction, in American families, and later in American colleges, to

country to be educated, under Mr. Wing's direction, in American families, and later in American colleges, to that by Prof. W. G. Sumner, on a topic in his own field— "The Pursuit of Wealth." The Berkeley Association has heard also on Sunday evenings, at the College Chapel, its annual course of sermons. Bishop Williams of Connecti-cut, Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, and the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., of New-York, were among the preceders.

The Junior Prize Speaking of the Academical Depart ment took place at the College Chapel on April 1. This exercise supersedes the old Junior Exhibition. Those who, in the Junior appointments, stand above a certain grade, with competitive pieces, and the ten adjudged best, are spoken by their writers. The prize is \$50, and carries with it the popular term of the "Junior De Forest." The subjects and speakers were as follows: De Forest." The subjects and speakers were as follows:

"Theodore Korner," by G. E. Bushnell of Beloft, Wis.;

"Gladstone and Infallibility," by O. T. Bannard of McGregor, Iowa; "The Hungarian Revolution," by W. W.
Hyde of Hartford, Conn.; "The Earl of Warwick," by
A. T. Hadley of New-Haven, Conn.; "Cicero and Demosthenes," by G. W. Rollins of Hyde Park, Mass.; "Our
Foreign Relations," by E. P. Howe of Worcester, Mass.;

"The Revolutionary Spirit of France," by E. S. Bottom of
Norwich, Conn.; "Poetry and Science," by P. G. Russell
of New-Haven, Conn.; "The Papal Vision of Universal
Empire," by E. D. Worcester of Albany, N. Y.; "The
Moors in Spain," by C. H. Wilcox of Jersey City, N. J.

The speaking was much helped by the variety of the

The speaking was much helped by the variety of the subjects, and the ability displayed was fairly up to the

just been published. It is an einstrate paraphiete, 35 pages, giving a googsig and sagrestive review of its situlect. "The Andonna in Christian Art." The subjects announced for the contests of the current year are: "The Political Side of Puritanism;" "Richard Cobden;" "The Sibyls in Art and Religion;" "The Growth of the Bitual Element in Religion During the Past Century;" "The Relation of Pure Science to the Advancement of the Useful Arts;" "The Conflict Eleween the Romanticists and the Classicists in France,"

THE SOCIETY STRUGGLE.

In THE TRIBUNE of Oct. 28, 1874, an account was given of an assault by members of a large and wealthy Sopho-more secret society on the ball of a small and financially poor Freshman open society—the only open one in the College; of the plucky defense of the hall by two Fresh-College; of the plucky defense of the hall by two Freshmen; of their being finally compelled to surrender; of the forcible possession of the hall for banqueting till it was releved by graduates who were supported by the law; of the manner in which this practice had been kept up secretly for years, and of the hopes that were entertained that since sufficient evidence had been obtained to secure conviction for house-breaking in any criminal court, the Faculty would interfere against a society of the most questionable character. This sentiment, shared by many resident graduates, was also approved by some of the most respected members of the Faculty! It has been definitely secretained, however, that although a committee of investigation, appointed by the Faculty from its own number, reported in favor of disbanding the society, such action was deferred by the conservative element till it was too late to strike, and that the matter now rest in abeyance.

a beyance.
The upper class societies, while comparatively respecta-

since the color was deterred by the consparatively respectable, are the great rewards of college politics, and the blower secret societies are the preliminary enginery. Hence there is wire-palling, and coalition, and countercoalition, to the destruction of some of the manliest elements of class life. The recent election of Lit. editors from the Junior Class, Academical, is a case in point. The Vale Literary Magazine was founded in Pebruary, 1836, and is the oldest and one of the best of American college magazines. It is edited by five members of each senior Class, and the election occurs in advance, at the middle of Junior year. The two Junior secret societies formed, as usual, a coalition to run in their own men, as a Lit. editorship, aside from the honor itself, is equivalent to an election to Skull and Bones or Scroll and Kev. Fifty-five non-society men protested against the coalition, and pledged themselves to act with spontaneity in the election. When the election came, however, the coalition carried the day, and nearly half the class have, therefore, pledged themselves not to support the magazine. It may be readily guessed that this is not only a financial misfortune to an old magazine, conducted solely for the literary improvement of the students, but the cause also of no slight bitterness.

Another most coatly phase of the Society question has shown lead in recent outrages between the two lower classes. For several years past this class of outbreaks have been losing popularity at Yaie, but at a meeting of the large Freshman Secret Society, Delta Kappa, on the evening of Jan. 20, some rougher spirits of the Sophomore Class. This thing could not be done with open doors, but could be done behind iron ones, and the intended hostilities bred in such secresy soon took form in an open rush on Chapel-st, at noon. A night or two later the gymnasium was taken possession of by a crowd of Sophomores, and a few Freshmen put to indignities antil the inglish were turned down by the janitor, and members of the Faently

UNIVERSITY NOTES. Attention must be called, in conclusion, to several de-tached items, the most interesting of which is the recent formation of the Yale Society of Natural History. The Society was organized in November, and meets on alter nate Saturday nights. Its membership is confined to the older students of the University and the younger in-structors, and now numbers about a score. It includes some of the most promising of the younger naturalists

of the institution, and in leaguing them toge itself doing no slight service to science. The ings at the meetings consist of the reading of (which becomes the Society's property), and title selections, and familiar discussions of ngs at the meetings constat of the reading of which becomes the Society's property), and ide selections, and familiar discussions contunal researches and work. The members of he institution become honorary, and expect to aleate freely with the Society concerning their pressitentions.

ust be the joint work of the Faculty and resident aduates," is also seen to be just, but the man to be e guiding spirit of the work seems to be wanting—un-sa, indeed, Mr. Poole will forsake his indexing and come a "resident graduate" for the purpose. Few cossions to that hard-working guild would be more

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A NUCLEUS OF MUNICIPAL POWER. RETURN TO THE TOWN MEETING SYSTEM WHICH DE TOCQUEVILLE FOUND IN AMERICA-REAL ES-TATE OWNERS ORGANIZED AS A DISTINCT DE-PARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE EXE-

SIR: Badly as the conduct of our municipal

CUTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.
the Editor of The Tribune.

affairs make us appear as a community, we are procredit of my native city, because after an experience of upwards of 30 years in it as a business man, public ffleer and politician, my reflections discover the apparnt source of its greatest political discredit to be nothing more serious than the disuse of a principle in its admin-istration which in practice would be in perfect harmony with the liberal suffrage we enjoy, and which has seemed so insignificant, disconnected from the suffrage consideration, as to be generally overlooked. I refer here to our city's undertaking, through the agency of public officers emanating from the whole body of the voters, the performance of certain work, simple of execution but involving vast expenditures in the aggregate, which the legislative power chosen by free suffrage should always control, but which resident owners of real estate, to which the work especially appertains, should have the privilege of executing in the manner directed by the legis lative power, instead of their being peremptorily compelled by it, as now, to contribute moneys in the form of onerous taxes and assessments levied under the pretense of a proper execution of the work by the public-moneys which are supposed to find their way soon afterward in large proportions into the treasuries of the National political parties. This work includes street-opening. regulating, grading, sewering, paving, lighting cle and repairing, and all analogous duties connected with real estate; and the execution of such work in one shape or another by the individual real estate owner is a common occurrence in the municipal system of the State. As the city population has increased in numbers and decreased in homogeneity, this character of work in it has, seemingly through inadvertence and without apparent public design, become centralized under the ost direct control of the voting multitude, and is

citizens, who are in many respects practically impressive manner. In effect the desired principle of the town meeting, which is the primary school of American statesmanship, would be restored, so far as the principle seems applicable to the political condition of a city like New-York, where its guarded operation becomes an absolute requirement of the public safety, owing to the great number and compactness of the criminal, the vicious, the idle, the indifferent, and the transient in its population, as voters and as persons not entitled to vote. The body would include persons of quite limited pecuniary means, as well as persons of wealth, and women as well as men, and it would probably be quite as representative of the interests of all classes of the citizens as any political or-

ganization now existing in the city. It is believed that while the maintenance of this expedient would strengthen and dignify the local legislative council elected by the general suffrage of the citizens, it would avoid the effect, demoralizing to the State and to the city, of the frequent and capricious interferences with the City Government which now occur in the legitimate exercise of the State's supervision, and under the seeming justification of existing local misrule arising from the quasi socialism in vogue in the municipal administration. The methods which should compel this incorporated body to perform its duties, and which should provide for mulcting the body in its default, might then be left safely, as well as consistently, to the discretion of the local legislative Council, an agency of our present free suffrage which would be in constant supervision of the subject, and yet discreetly removed from the existing

comptation of the enormous expenditures involved. Presenting the matter concisely, I submit that thes who support the system which is here proposed, and which embraces a more direct application of the command to the ends required, and consequently greater economy in the application of power, oppose Socialism in ministration; and that all those who do not support it to the extent of their influence so withheld.

New-York, March 27, 1875.

THE TRAINING OF GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I can scarcely find words sufficiently commendatory of your article of to-day, entitled, "Pre coclous Girls." I assure you that the evil there referred to is of great magnitude; palpably so to a person of any moral sensibility who observes the manners in the street and in society of hundreds of girls. To them the country will owe another generation of girls even more self-sufficient and headstrong, more unrefined, more indelicate, and more immodest in their deportment in the

There are, indeed, many shining exceptions, attesting a scrupulous moral training at home; but how melan, choly the fact that these are exceptions!

I hope that you have but struck the signal-note of crusade against this evil, and that you will doggedly pursue with the most powerful weapons of your armory, with " line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a good deal," until you shall have awakened in the community, in the minds of parents, a far higher sense of their responsibility in the rearing of their offspring. New-York, April 6, 1875.

A NEW TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: A new temperance movement was started

in Albany last month, which is attracting a good deal of attention in temperance circles. Temperance societies are of two kinds, open and secret. All persons are ad mitted to the meetings of the former, while none but members are allowed to enter the meetings of the latter The open societies have lacked compactness and system in their organizations and plans of work. No State body under its direction, local or auxiliary bodies. The secret organizations have been more thoroughly organized than the open, and have in past years been very successful in

establishing subordinate bodies, and holding them to thorough work under their direction.

But of late there has been a growing demand for a betbut of late there are been some a great many temperance men would not enter the secret societies, and those most active better organized and more thoroughly systematized better organized and more thoroughly systematized throughout the State. As a consequence of several consultations on the subject, a meeting was held in Albany March 5, at which a goodly number of influential temperance men were present. At this meeting the New York State Temperance Council was organized on a plan entirely new in an open temperance society. It embodies many of the best features of the secret societies, discarding such as were regarded as superfluons, or elements of weakness. It provides a plan for establishing local councils in the State. Each local council will be organized under a charter from the State body, and will be entitled to a representation in that body. The names of applicants for membership in local councils will be presented to the same for their setten, and such candidates will be received only by vote of the Council, and then with a regular but brief form of reception. The movement is received with a favor which far surpasses the expectation of its friends and gives promise of great success.

Fort Edward, N. Y., April 3, 1875.

S. McKran.

CONTROLLER GREEN'S ADMINISTRATION. THE INVESTIGATION BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SIR: The curiously one-sided investigation meetings of the Shandley Committee of the Board of Aldermen are from time to time given in the journals of this city. This is a committee appointed to investigate the official conduct of Controller Green, and is evidently directed not in the interest of truth and fairness, but for some other object by persons who pull the wires and move the automatic Committee, often showing their heads from behind the scenes. Under what authority it is now being conducted-a word or two may not be amiss concerning the persons directing toe inquiry.

Mr. Shandley was a Police Justice at the time when Tweed was chief of the Ring, and is chiefly known as having raised a fund to obtain a statue of his master and friend. He was then paid \$10,000 salary a year as Po lice Justice. When Controller Green came in refused to pay the Police Justices, more than \$5,000 salary a year, on the ground that the city Charter gave him no right to pay more. In a suit brought by Mr. Shandley to obtain the \$5,000 additional, the Controller was sustained by the courts.

Mr. Purroy, another member of the Committee, is a very young man, unknown to fame, coming from the annexed district, and evidently of large connections, as three members of his family beside himself are comfortably quartered in offices in city departments. He occupies an office with John B. Haskin, with whom his relations are intimate, and who seems to be chief manager be remembered, was graduated several years ago in the ward politics school of this city, and retired like many others beyond its limits. This was ten years ago. The process of annexation again brought him into the city, and with him an angry and protracted controversy with the people of West Farms respecting certain demands he had made upon the people of that town. In his eagerness to escape the adjustme of his affairs with the officers of the city, he got a bill passed through the two houses of the last Legislature to pay his claim, but Gov. Dix, on the advice of Controller Green, refused to sign the bill, and Mr. Haskin was relegated to the courts. Hence his dislike of Gov. Dix and Controller Green.

The Committee, having advertised in the newspapers or all having a grievance against the Controller to come forward, naturally enough bring to the surface a horde of hungry fellows, a majority of whom are doubt horde of hungry fellows, a majority of whom are doubt-less holders of worthless claims. Those who appear are so familiar to the public and the courts that the man-agers of the Committee are now of the opinion that they are doing the Controller more good than harm. Among these may be mentioned a Mr. Rosenthal, a court interdreter. Mr. Rosenthal claimed an increase of salary, a claim which the Controller would not pay. He went to the courts, and thence to the Shandley Commit-tee, charging the Deduty Controller with perjury in swearing in an affidavit in the suit that the city had a good defense to Rosenthal's claim. The very next day

HAS THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE BEEN CORRUPTED IN

AMERICA?

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: We hear so much criticism from the other side of the ocean upon the Americans, English, and

know so well the deep-rooted impression there that our English is not really English at all, that it is a comfort sometimes to hear scholars who have made dialects their special study, affirm that, after all, our English is as good as, if not better than that of any other Anglo-Saxon country. And when one hears that the slang of our language is indigenous altogether to the Western world, and has taken so firm a hold of the transplanted tongue that it forms a large part of even the most intellectual conversa tion, I confess to an especial delight, when I sometimes suddenly discover that even the slang has been brought over from the motherland. Brought over, and fitting perhaps into some or all parts of our wide, live country, it has very naturally thrived, and even become a linguistic

ing biographies and other branches of literature of the eighteenth century, and find, especially in Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, in Sir Horace Walpole, and in Boswell, many instances of the slang speech to which we of America are said to have given birth. In the Lea & Blanchard edition of Sir Horaco Walpole's writings, Vol. L. Letter 14, one can read: "If we conquer Spain as we have done France, I expect to be poisoned. Alas! we are going to conquer Spain. They have taken France by the hand, and bully for her! Mr. Pitt has recalled Mr.

Stanley," &c., &c. France has an amusing prejudice—borrowed from her neighbor—against American English. I once met in Paris an American lady of unusual ability. Herself a pupil in French of Mr. Claude Marcel, she had become thoroughly imbured witch his method of teaching languages—a method more real and more in accordance with nature's laws than the lawsof established grammar. Knowing she wanted to teach English, I sought for her, and found a vacancy in a large school in Passy. The salary was very good, and the school principal was highly pleased to have for her pupils a teacher so full of new ideas and so carnest. But just before the first lesson-day arrived this principal discovered that she had been deceived; that the new teacher was not English but American. I was denounced as an impostor, and both of us were held as worse—Yankees. I see before me now the frightened woman, cloquent with head and shoulders and arms and tongue, exclaiming. "Mon Dieu, mon Dieu, what might not have happened to my school if my clientele had discovered that the English patois were being taught here? This is all true; and true, too, that this good woman afterward engaged an Irish lady whose brogue-clouded the English language so that with difficulty it was understood. Now, if the true that we Americans speak better English, as English, than our transatlantic friends do, wouldn't it be a good plan for us to begin to pay a little more attention to the way we put this English together. The bad grammar that is speken by even the most enlightened people of this country is sometimes pitmble. I heard a lecture som time ago on the world's government by a college president. The lecturer displayed a vast amount of learning and patient delving work; in fact the amazement was, while listening to him, that one small head could contain so much. And yet the pronunciation of this gentleman was unworthy an ordinary well-tauight mechanic. Ain't, dooty, opportoonity, git, get red of, government, ruther, ken (for can); words interesting, vagaries, &c. &c. were only a few of his many mistakes. Yet just such mistakes as neighbor-against American English. I once met in Paris an American lady of unusual ability. Herself a

Joseph Benedict, a repentant gin-miller of Philipsport, N. Y., to show h s sincerity, ordered his wife to secur the barroom floor with a portion of his stock of whisky. His neighbors bought the remainder and poured it into the canal.

for leading an idle and dissolute life, the prosecuting officer defined a bummer to be an "aggregated, concatenated, conglomerated, segregated, contaminated loafer." The astonished jury immediately found Putnam guilty. At the trial of one Putnam, in Virginia City,